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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
6 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
7

8 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
9 vs. } Plaintiff, } Case No. 2:14-cr-00178-JAD-GWF
10 IAN ALEXANDER PINCOMBE } }
11 } Defendant. } **FINDINGS &**
12 **RECOMMENDATIONS**
13 **Motion to Dismiss for**
14 **Outrageous Government**
15 **Conduct (#41)**

16 This matter is before the Court on Defendant Ian Alexander Pincombe's Motion to Dismiss
17 for Outrageous Government Conduct (#41), filed on December 29, 2013. The Government filed its
18 Response (#62) on July 6, 2015, and the Defendant filed his Reply (#69) on September 11, 2015.
19 The Court conducted a hearing in this matter on October 5, 2015.¹ At the Court's direction,
20 Defendant filed a Supplement (#76) to his motion, attaching the text-email communications
21 referenced in the motion, but which were not attached as exhibits.

22 **BACKGROUND**

23 The indictment in this case charges Defendant Ian Alexander Pincombe with coercion and
24 enticement in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2422(b); possession of child pornography in violation of 18
25 U.S.C. § 2252A(a)(5)(B); and receipt or distribution of child pornography in violation of 18 U.S.C.
26 2252(a)(2) & (b)(1). These charges arise out of an undercover "reverse sting" operation that
27 Detective Tuan Yurek of the Henderson Nevada Police Department launched in response to a
28 "casual encounter" advertisement that Defendant Pincombe allegedly posted on Craigslist.com on

¹ The time for response to motion and the scheduling of the hearing were continued several times pursuant orders on stipulations of the parties.

1 April 30, 2014. The advertisement had the following title: "TABOO loving 420² lady? – m4w – 45
 2 (nw las vegas)". The narrative portion of the advertisement stated "Hi ladies, Are you up for
 3 meeting for a fun time? 420 Nudism kinky times, no limits and NO Taboos." Pictures
 4 accompanying the Craigslist advertisement included a fully nude photograph of the poster. *See*
 5 *Government's Response (#62), Exhibit 1, pg. 434.*

6 Detective Yurek, posing as a thirteen year old female named "Tanya," responded by email to
 7 the advertisement by inquiring: "ever been with a younger girl." *Exhibit 1, pg. 437.* After Detective
 8 Yurek and the poster identified themselves to each other as "Tanya" and "Alex," Alex asked: "how
 9 old are you? and what are you looking for on here?" Tanya responded that she was "thirteen." *Id.*,
 10 pg. 438.

11 The following exchange of emails then occurred:

12 Alex: so, what brought you to look at my ad?

13 Tanya: cuz i like 420 and thought no limits meant u didn't care about
 14 age I guess ... plus u looked legit

15 Alex: cool. Then, to answer your question, I have, and I enjoy it.
 How would you be with that?

16 Tanya: that cool.....:) I've always liked older guys cuz boys my age
 17 play games

18 Alex: Share a picture with me, of you. I had two on my ad, one was
 even nude=)...Only seems fair, right?

19 Alex: If you can share a face PIC of yourself, right now somehow,
 20 I'll give you my phone number? I need to know your legit ok?

21 Tanya: heres a picsy..... i only have this old ass iPod.....cam is busted
 but have some pics on it....

22 *Exhibit 1, pgs. 437-440.*

23 Detective Yurek posted a photograph of a fully clothed female, who could be a teenager,
 24 sitting on a rock in a park area. *Exhibit 1, pg. 440.* Alex then provided Tanya with his cellular
 25 telephone number. Tanya stated that she did not have a cell phone. The following communications
 26 therefore involved Alex sending text messages from his cellular phone to Tanya's, i.e., Detective

28 ² The parties have informed the Court that "420" is a code word for marijuana.

1 Yurek's, email (gmail) address.

2 Alex asked Tanya if she wanted to get together over the weekend. Tanya asked him what he
3 had in mind and Alex responded: "just hanging, smoking, chatting, getting to know each
4 other...maybe more." *Exhibit 1, pgs. 441-443.* A few minutes later, "Alex" sent an SMS message
5 from his cellular telephone to Tanya's gmail address stating "Hey Tanya" to which Tanya
6 responded "Hi". *Id., pg. 444.* The following exchange then occurred:

7 Tanya: So what's the youngest you've been with

8 . . .

9 Alex: 14, the age of consent in Canada is 14

10 Alex: Have you played with anyone younger than you?

11 Tanya: Ya a couple of boys. They suck so I now like older

12 Alex: Lmao

13 *Id., pg. 444.*

14 After an exchange regarding the other men that "Tanya" had been with, the following
15 exchanges occurred:

16 Alex: So, can I ask you a few questions?

17 Tanya: Sure silly

18 Alex: What do you think and feel about desires that are taboo? Incest, child
19 love, animals?

20 Tanya: Animals are weird. Don't know about incest.

21 Alex: Ok. Well those are all the big taboos left in society

22 Lol I love them all

23 But I'm a good guy

24 Very real, down to earth. Sense of humor. lol

25 Tanya: Ur funny

26 Alex: Nothin. So , what experience do you have?

27 Tanya: Idk.....down for whatever:)

28 Sry my iPod is slow

1 Alex: Well, let's start with virginity. Are you a virgin?

2 Tanya: No

3 Alex: It's ok if you are

4 Ok.

5 Alex: How about oral? Do you have experience?

6 Alex: My 420 is blue dream and NY diesel

7 Tanya: Ya I have done oral. I like doing that.

8 Alex: And receiving?

9 Alex: 69

10 Tanya: Ya receiving. Never done 69

11 Alex: 69 can be a blast.

12 Alex: When your with someone older, do you prefer them to be in
13 charge?

14 Tanya: Ya I wanna learn more :)

15 Alex: ok, I can teach you, but, only if you want that :)

16 Tanya: U don't even know u yet

17 Alex: Exactly

18 . . .

19 Tanya: What do u mean exactly

20 Alex: I mean, I'm jumping ahead of myself

21 *Id.*, pgs. 445-449

22 After exchanging information as to where their respective residences were located, Alex
23 asked whether their first meeting should be in public or private. Tanya stated that public would be
24 better to which Alex responded: "Ok, good girl." They agreed to meet outside a Target store in
25 Henderson. *Id.*, pgs. 449-450. Alex stated that he was into magic and yoga and that he had made a
26 room in his residence into a temple. Tanya responded: "That's cool. I love skulls and stuff."
27 *Id.*, pgs. 450-451. Alex asked Tanya if she lived with her parents. She responded that she lived
28 with her grandmother. *Id.*, pg. 451. They then discussed how long Tanya would be able to "hang

1 out" with Alex and reached agreement that Alex would pick her up at 5:00 p.m. on Friday. *Id.*, pgs.
2 451-453. The conversation then continued:

3 Alex: So what do you think about this idea? When we get to my place we
4 can take everything off, get naked and start smoking? :) I know I'm
gonna need it, lol

5 Tanya: :)

6 Alex: Cool. This could be a lot of fun:)

7 Alex: Can I ask you a favor?

8 Tanya: Does 420 make u horny

9 Alex: I don't if you shave your pubes, but I really love a baby
smooth cookie :)

10 Alex: Yeah it always makes me horny

11 Tanya: I shave silly

12 Alex: I wanna get some wax

13 Alex: Good girl :)

14 Alex: I'm open to doing wax, shrooms, molly, dmt

15 Alex: I prefer stuff that's more organic, rather than chemical

16 *Id.*, pgs. 453-454.

17 Alex also requested that Tanya send him a nude photo of herself. *Id.*, pg. 456. The
18 following exchange then occurred:

19 Tanya: I just don't wanna get pregnant at 13 and wanna make
20 sure we r gonna be safe?

21 Alex: Oh yeah, definitely
22 Believe me, me as well :)

23 *Id.*, pg. 456.

24 After discussing what alcoholic beverages they each liked, Tanya stated: "I'm a lil nervous
25 to be honest." Alex responded: "No worries, I would be worried if you weren't nervous, haha". *Id.*,
26 pg. 458. Tanya asked whether Alex would wear a condom and he stated that he would. *Id.*, pg.
27 459. Tanya asked Alex how much time he wanted them to spend together because she needed to
28 come up with a plan to tell her grandmother. *Id.* pg. 459. They agreed that Alex would pick Tanya

1 up at 5:00 p.m., that she would stay overnight and would return home the next day. She would tell
2 her grandmother that she slept over at a girlfriend's house. *Id. pg. 459*

3 On the morning of May 1, 2014, Tanya sent Alex a photograph purportedly depicting her
4 face and shoulder area. Alex responded by sending a photograph depicting him wearing rabbit ears.
5 *Id., pg. 462.* Shortly thereafter, Alex sent a photograph of his penis. *Id., pg. 463.* Beginning at 8:34
6 a.m. on May 1, 2014, the following exchange occurred:

7 Alex: Oh yeah, forgot to mention last night, I'm really love incest
8 daddy and daughter roleplay, as well as extreme age play :) ...

9 Tanya: Ok I don't know what all that is but sounds fun. Like I act like
10 I'm your daughter?

11 Alex: Yes, and dress and even act younger than 13, like when you
12 were 5 or 7 or 8 :)

13 Do you think you would like that?

14 Playing Pretend but totally taboo.

15 Tanya: Ok sounds fun. I don't have anything sexy to wear for u.

16 Alex: It's okay sweetie. Do you have a sun dress? Something girly,
17 sheer? Pig tails?

18 To me that's sexy as hell. Look as young as you can for me :)

19 Tanya: Not really, U can get me something if u want. I'm a jeans and
20 Tshirt girl

21 Alex: Ok, but would you be comfortable doing that kind of taboo roleplay?

22 Tanya: Not sure. Can try sounds fun :) Got to go sry

23 *Id., pgs. 464-465.*

24 After a three hour gap in communication, Detective Yurek, still posing as Tanya, resumed
25 communication with Alex at 12:01 p.m. on May 1, 2014 by saying "hi." Alex responded by saying
26 hi and "I'm bored at the moment. Would rather be home naked." *Id., pg. 465.* Alex further stated
27 that he had to see his lawyer the following day and would be available after 2:00 p.m. In response
28 to Tanya's question why he was seeing a lawyer, Alex stated that he was in a custody case with his
ex-wife and was fighting for more time to see his daughter. *Id., pg. 468.* The following exchange
then occurred:

1 Tanya: so like what are we gonna do silly man

2 Alex: Well, its up to you, at least this first time. I can take charge
3 but I also want to know what you want to try.

4 Tanya: well I wanna learn so u gotta show me...Im not that
experienced.

5 Alex: I figure, we get nude, get high, and then, we can talk about
6 everything.

7 . . .

8 Alex: I'm naturally dominant, so, if you would like to develop a
9 relationship where you are submissive and me dominant, that
could work.

10 Tanya: not sure what all that means, but it sounds kind of fun

11 Alex: Teacher/student

12 Daddy/daughter

13 Yup, it is.

14 Basically means that:

15 I'll be guiding you. All you need to do is let NE guide you,
trust me and obey :)

16 *Id., pgs. 468-469.*

17 Tanya thereafter asked Alex if she could call him "daddy." Alex responded that he would
18 love to be called daddy. *Id., pg. 473.* Alex further stated: "I think we would look natural together,
19 Good dad and daughter age." Tanya responded: "me 2....can u send another pic plz...I gotta go
20 back to school till 4 will hit u up after kk daddy?" Alex responded: 'ok punkin.' *Id., pg. 474.*

21 According to the Incident Report prepared by Detective Yurek, the police identified the
22 phone number provided by Alex as belonging to Defendant Pincombe. The police also obtained an
23 address for Defendant through the Department of Motor Vehicles. The picture on Defendant's
24 driver's license matched the photograph in the Craigslist advertisement. *Motion (#34), Exhibit 2.*
25 Pursuant to the arrangements made between Alex and Tanya, the plan was to have Defendant pick
26 her up at the Target Shopping Center at 3:00 p.m. The police set up surveillance in the shopping
27 center parking lot. The officers observed Defendant's vehicle pull into the shopping center at 2:25
28 p.m. At 2:30 p.m, Defendant sent a text to Tanya that he was at the Target. Defendant entered the

1 Target store where he purchased some items. After exiting the store and returning to his vehicle,
 2 Defendant was arrested for luring a child with the intent to solicit, persuade or lure the child to
 3 engage in sexual conduct in violation of Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 201.560.

4 **DISCUSSION**

5 Defendant asserts that the Government's conduct was so outrageous that the indictment
 6 should be dismissed. Defendant argues that Detective Yurek did not infiltrate an already existing
 7 criminal organization engaged in criminal activity. Nor did the Government have reason to believe
 8 Defendant Pincombe was engaged in criminal activity. Defendant argues, instead, that the
 9 Government "created from whole cloth the crimes they later induced and entrapped" him into
 10 committing in order to charge him with those crimes. *Motion (#41)*, pg. 3.³ Defendant also argues
 11 that because he was posting on Craigslist, which strictly prohibits participation by minors, he
 12 presumed he would be contacted by adult women. *Id.*, pg. 4.

13 **1. Defendant's Request for An Evidentiary Hearing.**

14 In his written motion to dismiss and at the hearing on this matter, Defendant requested that
 15 the Court conduct an evidentiary hearing. An evidentiary hearing on a motion to suppress evidence
 16 is only required when the moving papers allege facts with sufficient definiteness, clarity, and
 17 specificity to enable the trial court to conclude that contested issues of fact exist. *United States v.*
 18 *Howell*, 231 F.3d 615, 620 (9th Cir. 2000). A defendant is not entitled to a pre-trial evidentiary
 19 hearing on a motion to suppress merely because he wants one. *Id.*, at 621, citing *United States v.*
 20 *Harris*, 914 F.2d 927, 933 (7th Cir. 1990). Whether an evidentiary hearing should be granted on a
 21 motion to dismiss an indictment for outrageous government conduct should be governed by the
 22 same standard. This is especially true because the Defendant has the burden of proof on such a
 23 motion and must satisfy an "extremely high standard" to justify dismissal of the indictment.

24 . . .

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³ For purposes of this report and recommendation, the Court assumes that Defendant Pincombe
 27 engaged in the subject communications with Detective Yurek. The government, of course, has the burden to
 28 prove all elements of the alleged crimes beyond a reasonable doubt.

1 Defendant did not state any reasons why an evidentiary hearing was required in his motion to
2 dismiss. Defendant argued at the hearing that an evidentiary hearing should be held to receive
3 testimony from Defendant Pincombe regarding his intentions with respect to the role-playing
4 discussed in his communications with Detective Yurek. Defendant's subjective state of mind is
5 relevant to a defense of entrapment. Where such a defense is raised, the Government has the burden
6 of proof at trial to establish that Defendant was not entrapped. A pretrial motion to dismiss for
7 outrageous government conduct, however, focuses on whether the government's conduct was
8 objectively outrageous, irrespective of whether the defendant was predisposed to commit the crime.
9 Defendant's testimony regarding his subjective state of mind is therefore irrelevant to the
10 disposition of the subject motion. All of Defendant's communications with Detective Yurek prior
11 to his arrest are contained in the email and text communications. There are no disputed factual
12 issues regarding the communications for which an evidentiary hearing is required.

13 Defendant also argued that the Court should conduct an evidentiary hearing on the grounds
14 that the operational and investigative standards governing such sting operations prohibit the law
15 enforcement agents from initiating contact with the suspect. Defendant was unable to state the basis
16 for that assertion. The Government responded that there is no such prohibition and agreed to
17 provide the Department of Justice's written operational and investigative standards for the Court's
18 *in camera* review. The Court has reviewed those documents *in camera* and based on that review,
19 confirms that there is no written prohibition against officers initiating the first contact with a
20 suspect. As discussed in the next section, whether the government agent first approached the
21 defendant, or the defendant first approached the government agent, is a factor in determining
22 whether the government engaged in outrageous conduct. Because there is no evidence that
23 Detective Yurek violated any operational or investigative standards, however, an evidentiary hearing
24 on this issue is not required.

25 The motion to dismiss may properly be decided based on an objective evaluation of the
26 recorded text-email communications between the Defendant and the undercover officer. An
27 evidentiary hearing in this matter is therefore unnecessary.

28 ...

1 **2. Whether the Government's Conduct Was So Outrageous as to Violate**
 2 **Due Process of Law and Require Dismissal of the Indictment.**

3 “Outrageous government conduct occurs when the actions of law enforcement officers or
 4 informants are ‘so outrageous that due process principles would absolutely bar the government from
 5 invoking judicial process to obtain a conviction.’” *United States v. Black*, 733 F.3d 294, 302 (9th
 6 Cir. 2013), quoting *United States v. Russell*, 411 U.S. 423, 431-32, 93 S.Ct. 1637 (1973). Dismissal
 7 based on outrageous government conduct is “limited to extreme cases in which the defendant can
 8 demonstrate that the government’s conduct ‘violates fundamental fairness’ and is ‘so grossly
 9 shocking and so outrageous as to violate the universal sense of justice.’” *Id.*, quoting *United States*
 10 *v. Stinson*, 647 F.3d 1196, 1209 (9th Cir. 2011). “This is an ‘extremely high standard.’” *Id.*, quoting
 11 *United States v. Garza-Juarez*, 992 F.2d 896, 904 (9th Cir. 1993) (quoting *United States v. Smith*,
 12 924 F.2d 889, 897 (9th Cir. 1991). *Black* notes, as have other decisions, that there are only two
 13 reported decisions in which federal appellate courts have reversed convictions under this doctrine.
 14 *Id.*

15 “*There is no bright line dictating when law enforcement conduct crosses the line between*
 16 *acceptable and outrageous, so ‘every case must be resolved on its own particular facts.’*” *Black*, 733
 17 F.3d at 302, quoting *United States v. Bogart*, 783 F.2d 1428, 1438 (9th Cir. 1986), *vacated in part*
 18 *on other grounds sub nom. United States v. Wingender*, 790 F.2d 802 (9th Cir. 1986). However,
 19 prior cases have set forth ground rules that provide some guidance in determining whether the
 20 government has engaged in outrageous conduct. It is outrageous for government agents to (1)
 21 engineer and direct a criminal enterprise from start to finish; (2) to use excessive physical or mental
 22 coercion to convince an individual to commit a crime; or (3) to generate new crimes merely for the
 23 sake of pressing criminal charges. *Id.*, at 302 (citations to prior cases omitted).

24 *Black* involved a reverse sting operation conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and
 25 Firearms (ATF) in which a confidential informant and an undercover ATF officer proposed a
 26 fictional narcotics stash house robbery to individuals who agreed to participate and who
 27 subsequently helped plan the robbery, recruited others to join the robbery crew, obtained weapons,
 28 and then showed up at the rendezvous location for the robbery where they were arrested. *Id.*, 733

1 F.3d at 298-301. The court expressed two reservations about the ATF operation. First was the fact
 2 that the proposed robbery was fictional. The law enforcement agents did not infiltrate an ongoing
 3 criminal conspiracy that was planning an actual robbery. The second and more major concern was
 4 that the confidential informant recruited individuals who were not known to have participated in
 5 similar previous crimes. The court stated that “[t]he risk inherent in targeting such a generalized
 6 population is that the government could create a criminal enterprise that would not have come into
 7 being but for the temptation of a big payday, a work of fiction spun out by government agents to
 8 persons vulnerable to such a ploy who would not have otherwise thought of doing such a robbery.”
 9 *Id.*, at 303. The court stated that the initiation of the sting operation warranted close scrutiny and
 10 placed the burden on the government to show that the court’s concerns were not borne out in the
 11 subject case. *Id.*

12 Based on its review of prior cases, the court identified six factors as relevant in analyzing
 13 whether the government’s conduct is outrageous: (1) the known relevant characteristics of the
 14 defendant; (2) individualized suspicions of the defendant; (3) the government’s role in creating the
 15 crime of conviction; (4) the government’s encouragement of the defendant to commit the offense
 16 conduct; (5) the nature of the government’s participation in the offense conduct; and (6) the nature
 17 of the crime being pursued and necessity for the actions taken in light of the nature of the criminal
 18 enterprise at issue. *Black*, 733 F.3d at 303. The court noted that these factors do not constitute a
 19 formalistic checklist, but help the court to focus its analysis of the totality of the circumstances. *Id.*,
 20 at 304.

21 The first two factors, the known relevant characteristics of the defendant and whether the
 22 government has individualized suspicion of the defendant, are closely related. The government does
 23 not need to have an individualized suspicion of a defendant’s wrongdoing before conducting an
 24 undercover investigation. *Black*, 733 F.3d at 304, citing *United States v. Luttrell*, 923 F.2d 764, (9th
 25 Cir. 1991). Whether the government had reason to suspect an individual or group before initiating
 26 the sting, however, is an important consideration in determining whether the government’s conduct
 27 was outrageous. *Id.*, citing *United States v. Bonanno*, 852 F.2d 434, 438 (9th Cir. 1988). In some
 28 cases, the government may appropriately focus on a category of persons it has reason to believe are

1 involved in the type of illegal conduct being investigated. *Id.*

2 In this case, Detective Yurek did not have any knowledge of Defendant Pincombe prior to
 3 initiating the undercover operation in response to the Craigslist advertisement. Nor did Defendant's
 4 advertisement expressly solicit sexual relations with underage females. It was possible that
 5 Defendant was only interested in sexual activities with adult females which, while deviant and
 6 violating certain societal taboos, were not *per se* illegal.⁴ On the other hand, the phrase "no limits
 7 and NO Taboos" could reasonably indicate that Defendant was seeking or, at least willing, to
 8 engage in sexual relations with underage females. Given the ambiguity of the advertisement, it was
 9 reasonable for Detective Yurek to initiate contact with Defendant to determine if he was seeking
 10 unlawful sexual relations with underage females.

11 Factor three considers the government's role in creating the crime of conviction. *Black*
 12 states that under this factor, it is relevant whether the government approached the defendant initially
 13 or the defendant approached the government agent, and whether the government proposed the
 14 criminal enterprise or merely attached itself to one that was already established and ongoing. *Id.*,
 15 733 F.3d at 305. Among the cases cited by the court under this factor is *United States v. Mayer*, 503
 16 F.3d 740, 747 (9th Cir. 2007) in which the defendant, rather than the undercover officer, was the
 17 first to broach traveling internationally to have sex with children. *Id.*, at 305. The court in *Black*
 18 further noted its concern that the government had created the proposed crime, initiated contact with
 19 the defendants "and set the bait—all without any previous individualized suspicions—or even
 20 knowledge—about the defendants' criminal history or activities." 733 F.3d at 306. The court's
 21 concerns were nonetheless mitigated to a large degree because the defendants told the undercover
 22 agent very early and often that they had engaged in similar criminal activity in the past. Moreover,
 23 once the undercover officer "set his bait, the defendants 'responded *without further inducement by*
 24 *the government.*' (citation omitted). Instead, they responded with enthusiasm. They were eager to
 25 commit the fictional stash house robbery, and they joined the conspiracy without any great
 26

27 ⁴ Defendant's counsel suggested at the hearing that Defendant was interested in adult fantasy role-
 28 playing, i.e, engaging in sexual relations with an adult female who would pretend to be a child.

1 inducement or pressure from the government.” *Id.*, at 307.

2 In this case, Defendant Pincombe took the first step by soliciting sexual contact with willing
3 females. A reader of the advertisement could reasonably suspect that Defendant was receptive to
4 sexual contact with underage females based on the phrase “no limits and NO Taboos.” Detective
5 Yurek initiated contact with Defendant by asking whether he had “ever been with a younger girl.”
6 In quick response, Defendant asked “how old are you” and Detective Yurek answered “thirteen.”
7 Although Detective Yurek first brought up the subject matter of illegal sexual relations with an
8 underage female, the manner in which this was done and how Defendant responded is more telling.
9 Detective Yurek did not lead Defendant on with the prospect of sex with a willing female partner,
10 and only after Defendant’s interest and desire had been further aroused, inform him that the
11 responder was thirteen years old. Defendant had the opportunity at the beginning of the encounter
12 to tell “Tanya” that he was not interested in sex with a thirteen year-old and terminate the contact.
13 Instead, he responded by stating: “Then, to answer your question, I have, and I enjoy it.” In
14 response to Tanya’s question a few minutes later, “so what’s the youngest you’ve been with,”
15 Defendant responded “14, the age of consent in Canada is 14.”

16 Defendant followed-up this initial discussion with questions regarding Tanya’s thoughts and
17 feelings about desires that are taboo—incest, child love and animals; whether she was a virgin;
18 whether she shaved her pubic area; and whether she had engaged in oral sex. He also asked whether
19 she would prefer him to be in control, how they could arrange to meet, and discussed the use of
20 drugs besides marijuana. The following morning, Defendant also broached the idea of Tanya acting
21 out an incest scenario in which she would portray a much younger child—five to eight years of
22 age—and dress in manner to fulfill Defendant’s child sex fantasy.

23 The fourth factor considers the government’s encouragement of the defendant to commit the
24 crime. *Black* notes that mere encouragement is of lesser concern than pressure or coercion. 733
25 F.3d at 308. Detective Yurek encouraged Defendant to commit the crime by representing himself as
26 a thirteen year old female who was willing to have sex with Defendant, and by responding positively
27 to Defendant’s inquiries about “her” willingness to engage in various sex acts, and deviant role-
28 playing. The texts and emails, however, also show that Detective Yurek did nothing beyond

1 providing affirmative and cooperative responses to encourage Defendant in the commission of the
 2 crime. Defendant Yurek, in fact, raised some reservations which could have deterred Defendant
 3 from pursuing the crime had he been less disposed to do so. Tanya, for example, expressed her fear
 4 about becoming pregnant and asked Defendant if he would wear a condom. “She” told Defendant
 5 that she would have to be home by a certain time and would have to make up a story for her
 6 grandmother. Tanya also stated that she was nervous about the encounter. Defendant, by contrast,
 7 expressed no reservations other than his initial concern about whether Tanya was “legitimate.”
 8 There is nothing in the exchanges to indicate that Defendant had to be persuaded against his better
 9 judgment to move forward with the proposed sexual encounter.⁵

10 The fifth factor considers the nature of the government’s participation in the offense
 11 conduct. *Black* states that the duration of the government’s participation in the criminal enterprise
 12 is significant, with participation of longer duration being of greater concern than intermittent or
 13 short-term government involvement. The court looks at whether the government acted as a partner
 14 in the criminal activity, or more as an observer of defendant’s criminal conduct. 733 F.3d at 308.
 15 The court also considers the necessity of the government’s participation in the criminal enterprise--
 16 whether the defendants would have had the technical expertise or resources to commit such a crime
 17 without the government’s intervention. *Id.*, at 309.

18 In considering the application of this factor, it important to note the differences between the
 19 reverse sting in *Black* and the reverse sting at issue here. In *Black*, the ATF set the stage for the
 20 commission of a fictional robbery in which the undercover agents provided the defendants with the
 21 basic outline of the robbery and when and where it would take place, but then allowed the
 22 defendants to plan the details of the crime, assemble the robbery crew, and obtain the weapons and
 23 other equipment that would be used in its commission. In such a sting operation, the government is

24
 25 ⁵ As previously stated, the focus of a motion to dismiss for outrageous government conduct is on the
 26 government’s conduct and not on whether the defendant was predisposed to commit the crime. The Court
 27 comments on Defendant’s conduct only as it is relates to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of
 28 Detective Yurek’s conduct. Defendant apparently intends to assert a defense of entrapment in which his
 state of mind will be at issue, and on which the Government has the burden of proof at trial. *See United
 States v. Davis*, 36 F.3d 1424, 1430 (9th Cir. 1994).

1 able to and should allow the suspects to take the material steps to commit the fictional crime
2 without the undercover agents controlling the entire manner and means of its commission. In a
3 sting operation such as the one in this case, however, the undercover officer portrays himself or
4 herself both as a partner in the criminal activity, as well as its intended victim. Given the
5 undercover officer's central role in arranging the contemplated crime, it would be impossible to
6 uphold the validity of this type of sting operation if the fifth factor was given decisive effect. More
7 germane to whether the government crossed the line into outrageous conduct is whether the
8 undercover officer targeted someone who showed no interest or disposition to commit the crime,
9 and the degree to which the undercover officer enticed, persuaded or coerced the defendant into
10 agreeing to the crime.

11 This leads to the sixth and final factor identified in *Black*: the nature of the crime being
12 pursued and the necessity for the actions taken in light of the nature of the criminal enterprise at
13 issue. The reverse sting operation in this case was obviously designed to interdict individuals who
14 use dating or "casual encounter" websites to solicit underage individuals for unlawful sexual
15 contact. The actual victims of these crimes are children whom society recognizes must be protected
16 against their own immaturity, misguided inclinations, and potential misjudgment of the dangers
17 posed by the perpetrators. Actual child victims are likely to conceal their involvement in such
18 crimes not only from law enforcement, but also from their parents or legal guardians. These factors
19 obviously hinder the ability of law enforcement to prevent the commission of such crimes through
20 other investigative methods and make the use of reverse sting operations more acceptable.

21 Other courts have upheld similar reverse sting operations against charges of outrageous
22 government conduct. See *United States v. Mayer*, 503 F.3d 740 (9th Cir. 2007) (undercover FBI
23 agent joined organization that promotes sex with children and engaged in internet communications
24 with defendant to arrange sexual encounters with children); *United States v. Goodwin*, 854 F.2d 33
25 (4th Cir. 1988) (government set up a mail order business distributing child pornography and sent
26 advertisements to individuals who showed a disposition to purchase such materials); *United States
27 v. Larson*, 2015 WL 729738 (N.D.Cal. 2015) (undercover agent advertised on an internet chat room,
28 which promoted discussions of child pornography and sexual contact with children, that his

1 fictitious mentally impaired daughter was available for sexual relations); and *United States v. Cruz*,
 2 2013 WL 3833033, *8 (E.D.Cal. 2013) (defendant posted Craigslist advertisement in which he
 3 sought a ““bdsm relationship’ with someone that must be over 18 (duh), but look younger.”
 4 Notwithstanding defendant’s advertisement, the undercover officer posed as a thirteen year old
 5 female whom defendant subsequently arranged to meet for sex).

6 Judges in this district have denied motions to dismiss indictments based on outrageous
 7 government conduct that involved circumstances nearly identical to those alleged in this case. See
 8 *United States v. Sapper*, 2013 WL 4857775 (D.Nev. 2013) and *United States v. Rocha*, 2014 WL
 9 6983311 (D.Nev. 2014). In denying the motion to dismiss in *Sapper*, the district judge summed up
 10 the defendant’s conduct as follows:

11 Defendant Sapper may not have initiated the contact with the
 12 undercover agent he believed to be a 14-year-old girl, but he quickly
 13 rose to the bait and was thereafter the party responsible for all aspects
 14 of the crime. It was Defendant who asked “how young?” and was
 15 undeterred by the response (and later reminders) that she was 14 years
 16 old. Doc. 13 at 35, 37; asked for photos, *id.* at 35; turned the
 17 conversation sexual in nature, *id.* at 36; indicated he would “love to
 18 set something up” with the responder, *id.*; significantly escalated the
 19 sexual nature of the conversation by proposing various specific sex
 20 acts he wanted them to perform on each other, *id.* at 37-42;
 21 encouraged her to sneak out of her house and meet him so that they
 22 could engage in such acts, *id.* at 39-42; suggested what she should
 23 wear for the rendezvous, *id.* at 42; and drove the pre-described car to
 24 pick her up at the agreed upon location and time.

25 *Sapper*, 2013 WL 4857775, at *6.

26 With a few minor changes, the court’s description in *Sapper* matches the conduct of
 27 Defendant Pincombe. The foregoing decisions support the conclusion that the Government’s
 28 conduct in this case was not outrageous.

CONCLUSION

29 The Court concludes that Detective Yurek did not engage in outrageous conduct.
 30 Defendant’s advertisement provided Detective Yurek with reason to suspect that the poster was
 31 interested in sexual relations with underage females. Although Detective Yurek initiated the
 32 discussion of sex with a thirteen year-old female, Defendant was immediately receptive to the
 33 proposition. Detective Yurek did not engage in undue efforts to entice or persuade Defendant to
 34

1 engage in the unlawful sexual conduct. To the contrary, the evidence demonstrates Defendant's
2 willingness to engage in sexual conduct with an individual who identified herself as thirteen years
3 old. Defendant took the lead in discussing the proposed sexual activities and in arranging to meet
4 with the female who, unbeknownst to him, turned out to be an undercover police officer.

5 Accordingly,

6 **RECOMMENDATION**

7 **IT IS RECOMMENDED** that Defendant's Motion to Dismiss for Outrageous Government
8 Conduct (#41) be **denied**.

9 **NOTICE**

10 Pursuant to Local Rule IB 3-2, any objection to this Finding and Recommendation must be
11 in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court within fourteen (14) days. The Supreme Court has
12 held that the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file
13 objections within the specified time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit has
14 also held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly
15 address and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District Court's order and/or
16 appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157
17 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).

18 DATED this 3rd day of November, 2015.

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20 
GEORGE FOLEY JR.
21 United States Magistrate Judge
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